

CHAPTER 6

RESIDENTIAL SEGREGATION OF HISPANICS OR LATINOS: 1980-2000

RESIDENTIAL SEGREGATION OF HISPANICS OR LATINOS: 1980-2000

Census 2000 results showed that Hispanics or Latinos (hereafter referred to as Hispanics) already are or are about to become the largest minority group in the United States. About 14.6 million people identified as Hispanic in 1980 (6.4 percent of the total population); this number grew by over 50 percent to 22.4 million people in 1990 (9.0 percent of the total population), and to 35.3 million people (12.5 percent of the total) in 2000.¹

Table 6-1 shows the residential segregation indexes for Hispanics for 1980, 1990, and 2000.² The

¹The ethnicity question was moved ahead of the race question on the 2000 Census because research showed it reduced nonresponse to this item.

²Using the approach described in Chapter 2 to determine substantive changes as one percent of the index range over three years, the following critical values are used: dissimilarity, 0.006; isolation, 0.008; delta, 0.005; absolute centralization, 0.010; spatial proximity, 0.009.

dissimilarity, isolation and spatial proximity indexes showed an increase in segregation between 1980 and 2000, and the delta and absolute centralization indexes showed a decrease in segregation.

This lack of a consistent pattern is illustrated by Figure 6-1(a-e), except that the isolation index showed an increase throughout its distribution (rightward shift), as did, to a lesser extent, the spatial proximity index. An examination of Figure 6-2b shows that only two of the 123 selected metropolitan areas had a decrease in the isolation of Hispanics between 1980 and 2000.

For regions, this mixed pattern persisted for the Northeast and Midwest (see Table 6-2). However, four of the five indexes indicated a decline in the residential segregation of Hispanics in Southern metropolitan areas between 1980 and 2000, while four of the five indexes

indicated an increase in residential segregation in Western metropolitan areas over the same period.

While the picture was also mixed for metropolitan areas of 1 million or more and areas of under 500,000 people, for medium-sized metropolitan areas (500,000-999,999) three of the five indexes increased, and the other two showed no change. Despite these increases, the medium-sized areas tended to have lower levels of segregation than areas of larger or smaller size.

The highest level of residential segregation among Hispanics was in areas with the highest percentage of Hispanics, in some cases substantially higher segregation (note the isolation index particularly). In 2000, the dissimilarity index was 10 percent higher in areas where the population was 17.5 percent Hispanic or more (highest quartile)

Table 6-1.

Descriptive Statistics for Residential Segregation Indexes for Hispanics or Latinos: 1980, 1990, and 2000

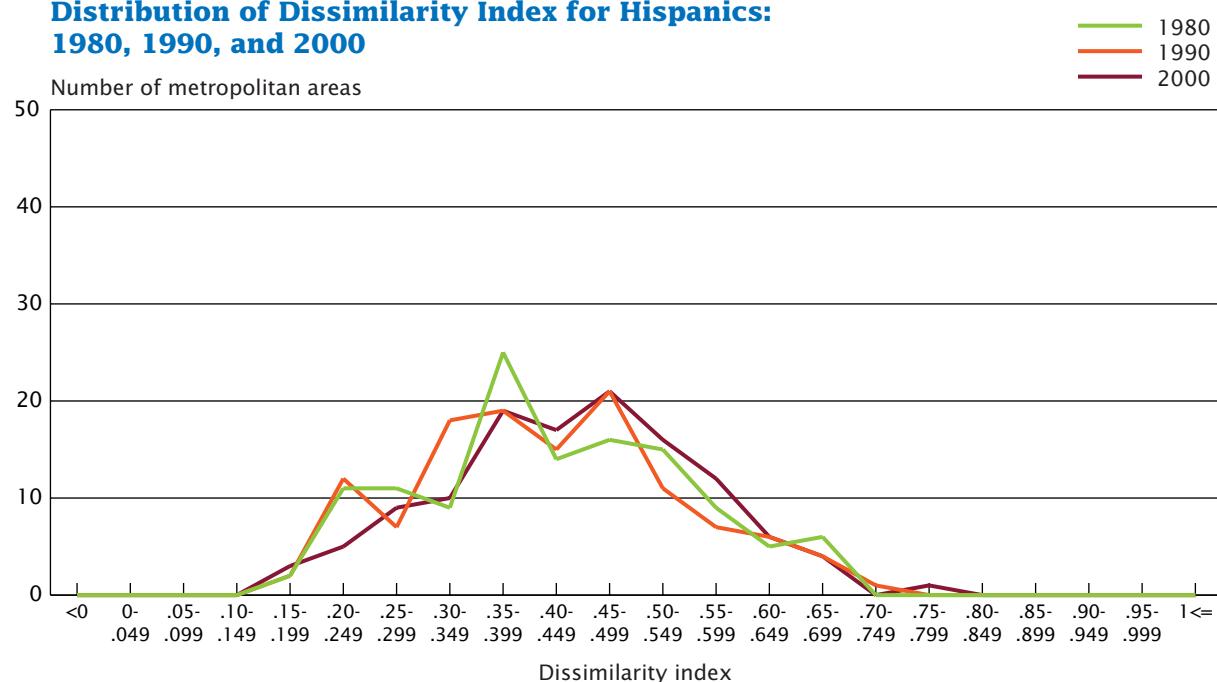
Index, year, and percent change	All metropolitan areas (weighted average)	Selected metropolitan areas					
		Weighted average	Minimum	25th percentile	Median	75th percentile	Maximum
Dissimilarity Index							
1980.....	0.502	0.511	0.160	0.425	0.525	0.573	0.690
1990.....	0.500	0.508	0.193	0.423	0.499	0.611	0.744
2000.....	0.509	0.517	0.175	0.439	0.513	0.611	0.754
Percent change							
1980-1990	-0.3	-0.6	20.9	-0.4	-5.0	6.6	7.7
1990-2000	1.8	1.8	-9.6	3.8	2.7	0.1	1.4
1980-2000	1.5	1.2	9.3	3.3	-2.4	6.7	9.3
Isolation Index							
1980.....	0.454	0.477	0.030	0.350	0.496	0.604	0.925
1990.....	0.508	0.531	0.029	0.426	0.501	0.715	0.946
2000.....	0.552	0.585	0.057	0.486	0.578	0.708	0.952
Percent change							
1980-1990	11.8	11.4	-4.5	21.5	1.1	18.3	2.3
1990-2000	8.7	10.0	94.7	14.1	15.3	-0.9	0.6
1980-2000	21.5	22.5	86.0	38.7	16.5	17.2	2.8
Delta Index							
1980.....	0.774	0.778	0.440	0.763	0.792	0.823	0.963
1990.....	0.769	0.772	0.545	0.752	0.779	0.808	0.942
2000.....	0.764	0.767	0.557	0.755	0.771	0.793	0.950
Percent change							
1980-1990	-0.7	-0.8	23.9	-1.4	-1.6	-1.7	-2.2
1990-2000	-0.7	-0.6	2.2	0.3	-1.1	-1.9	0.9
1980-2000	-1.4	-1.4	26.6	-1.1	-2.7	-3.6	-1.4
Absolute Centralization Index							
1980.....	0.725	0.731	-0.336	0.698	0.788	0.837	0.954
1990.....	0.716	0.720	-0.310	0.682	0.757	0.816	0.950
2000.....	0.689	0.695	-0.476	0.660	0.718	0.801	0.934
Percent change							
1980-1990	-1.2	-1.4	7.7	-2.2	-4.0	-2.4	-0.4
1990-2000	-3.7	-3.5	53.7	-3.2	-5.1	-1.9	-1.7
1980-2000	-4.9	-4.9	-41.9	-5.4	-8.9	-4.3	-2.1
Spatial Proximity Index							
1980.....	1.200	1.210	1.004	1.112	1.218	1.325	1.635
1990.....	1.225	1.236	1.004	1.128	1.250	1.347	1.426
2000.....	1.232	1.246	1.009	1.142	1.241	1.350	1.459
Percent change							
1980-1990	2.1	2.1	0.0	1.4	2.6	1.7	-12.8
1990-2000	0.5	0.8	0.6	1.3	-0.7	0.2	2.3
1980-2000	2.7	3.0	0.6	2.7	2.0	1.9	-10.8

Note: Selected metropolitan areas (123 of 330) are those with at least 10 tracts and 3 percent or 20,000 or more Hispanics or Latinos in 1980. Higher values indicate more segregation; the reference group is White non-Hispanic. Segregation estimates are weighted by the size of the Hispanic/Latino population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 1980, 1990, and 2000 Summary File 1.

Figure 6-1a.

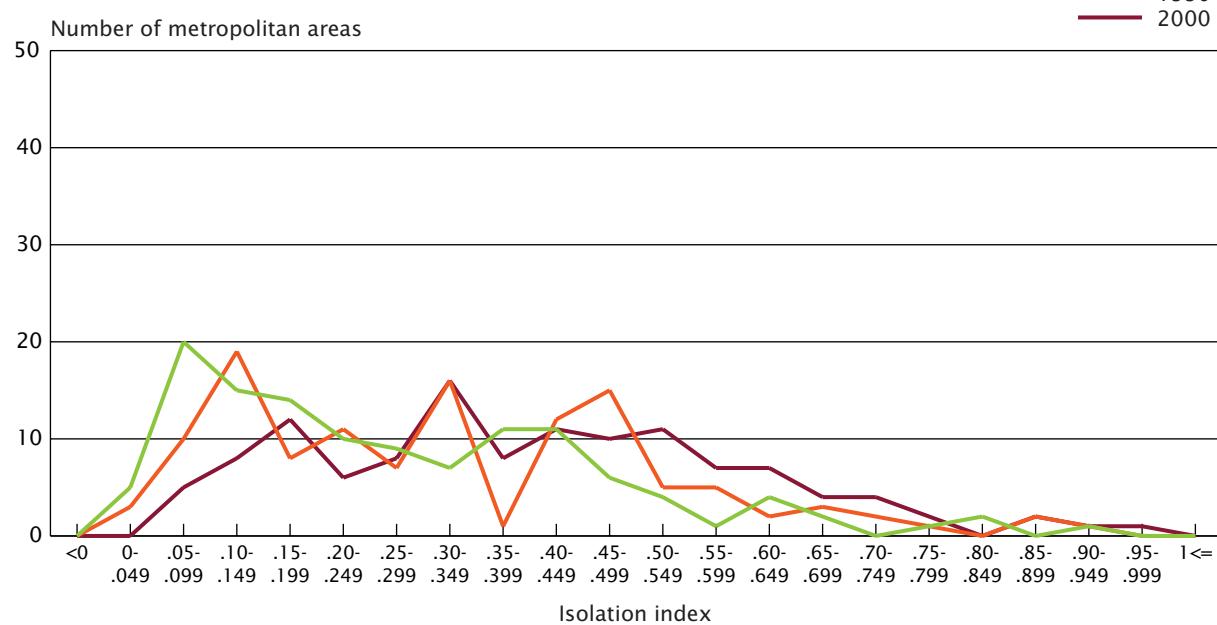
**Distribution of Dissimilarity Index for Hispanics:
1980, 1990, and 2000**



Note: Selected metropolitan areas are those with at least 10 tracts and 3 percent or 20,000 or more Hispanics or Latinos in 1980. The reference group is White non-Hispanic. See Chapter 2 for a discussion of race and Hispanic origin definitions.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Summary File 1, 1980, 1990, and 2000.

Figure 6-1b.

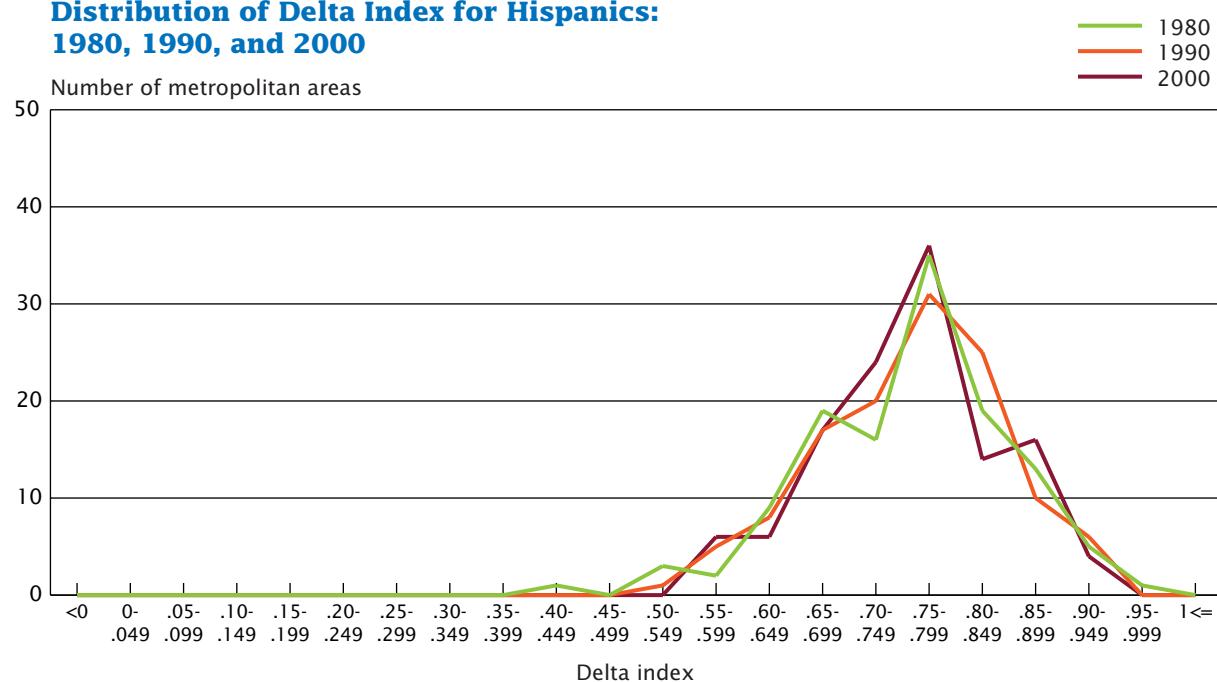
**Distribution of Isolation Index for Hispanics:
1980, 1990, and 2000**



Note: Selected metropolitan areas are those with at least 10 tracts and 3 percent or 20,000 or more Hispanics or Latinos in 1980. The reference group is White non-Hispanic. See Chapter 2 for a discussion of race and Hispanic origin definitions.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Summary File 1, 1980, 1990, and 2000.

Figure 6-1c.

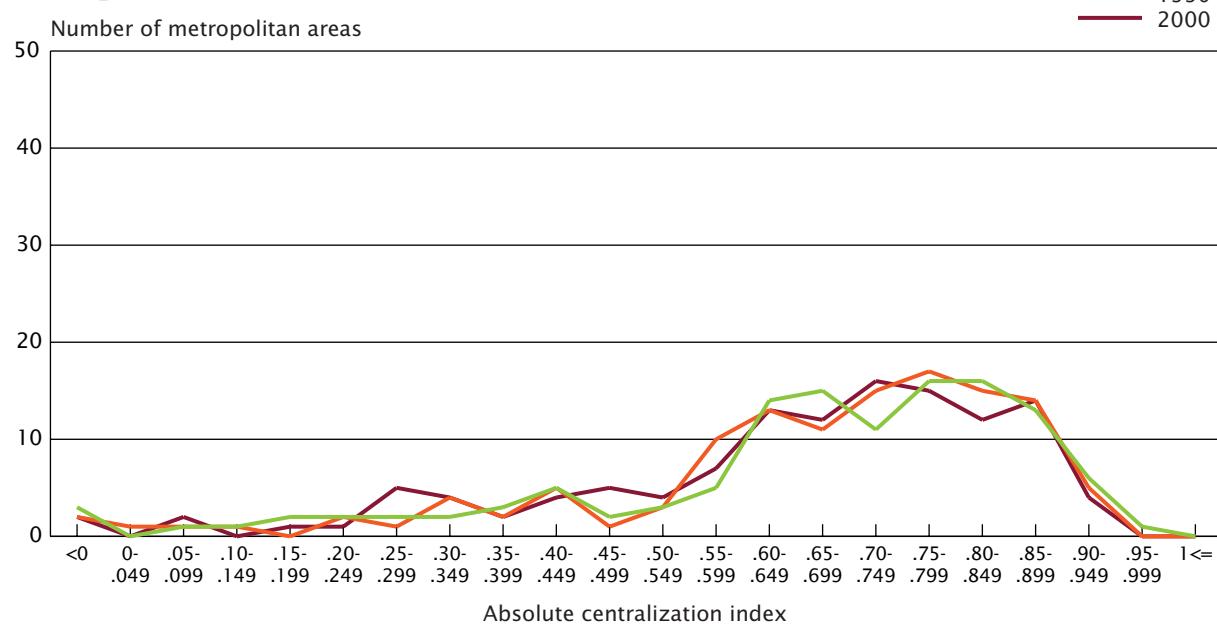
**Distribution of Delta Index for Hispanics:
1980, 1990, and 2000**



Note: Selected metropolitan areas are those with at least 10 tracts and 3 percent or 20,000 or more Hispanics or Latinos in 1980. The reference group is White non-Hispanic. See Chapter 2 for a discussion of race and Hispanic origin definitions.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Summary File 1, 1980, 1990, and 2000.

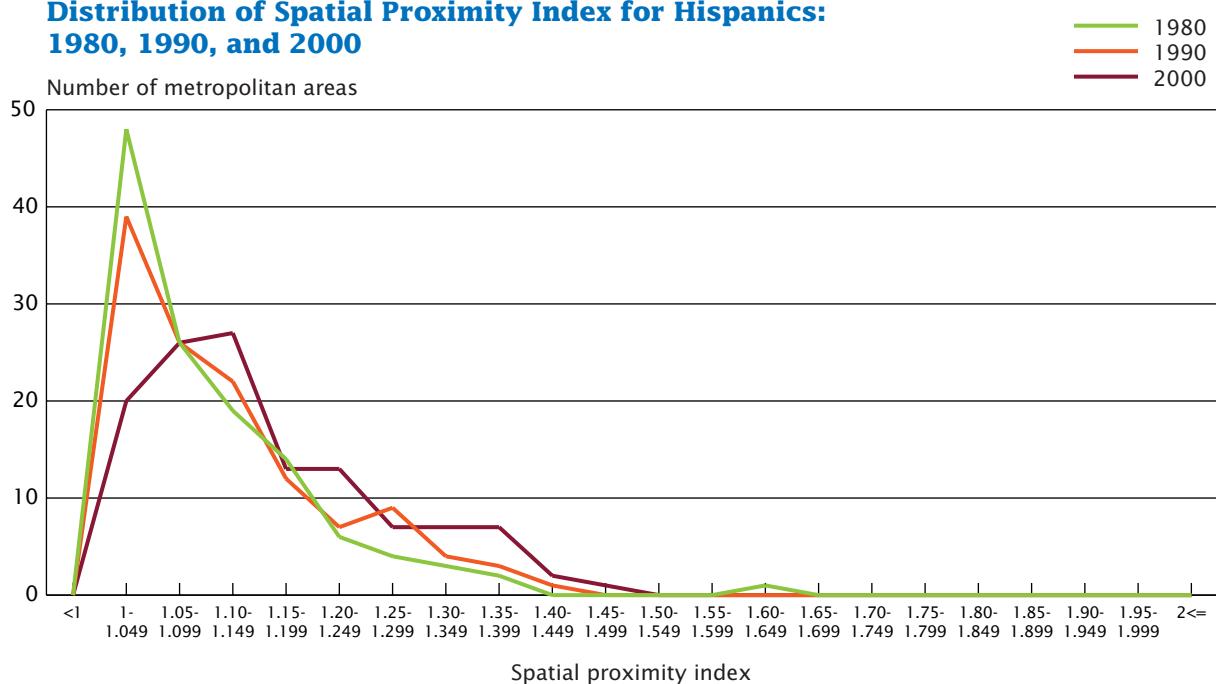
Figure 6-1d.

**Distribution of Absolute Centralization Index for
Hispanics: 1980, 1990, and 2000**



Note: Selected metropolitan areas are those with at least 10 tracts and 3 percent or 20,000 or more Hispanics or Latinos in 1980. The reference group is White non-Hispanic. See Chapter 2 for a discussion of race and Hispanic origin definitions.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Summary File 1, 1980, 1990, and 2000.

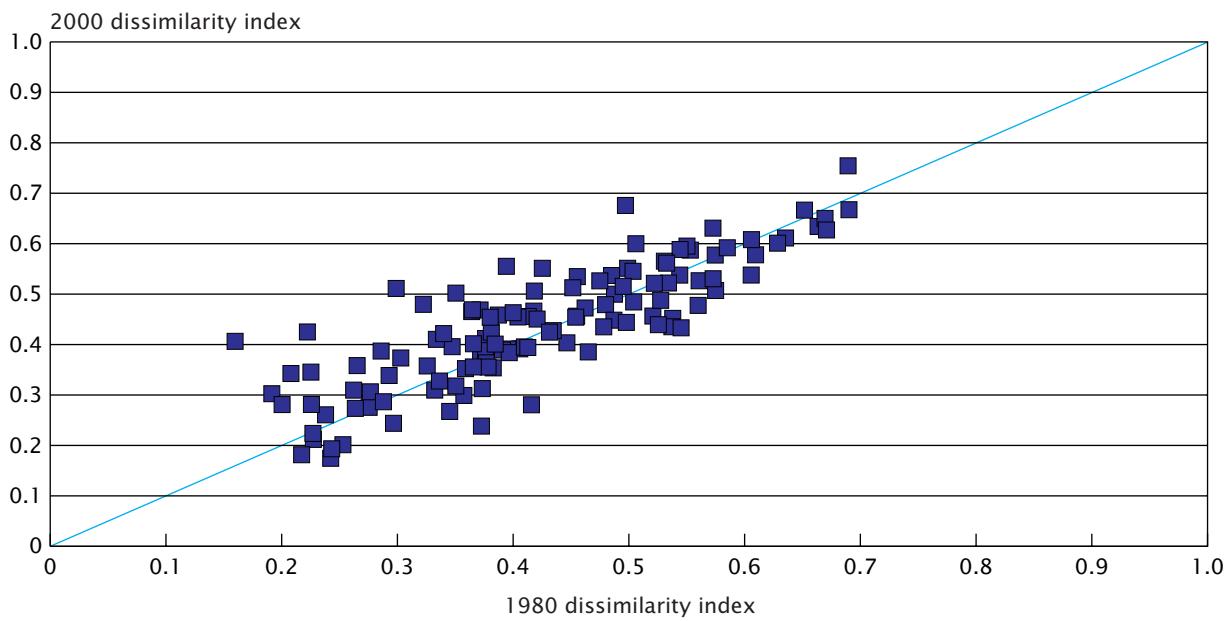
Figure 6-1e.
Distribution of Spatial Proximity Index for Hispanics: 1980, 1990, and 2000



Note: Selected metropolitan areas are those with at least 10 tracts and 3 percent or 20,000 or more Hispanics or Latinos in 1980. The reference group is White non-Hispanic. See Chapter 2 for a discussion of race and Hispanic origin definitions.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Summary File 1, 1980, 1990, and 2000.

Figure 6-2a.
Dissimilarity Index for Hispanics for Selected Metropolitan Areas: 2000 by 1980

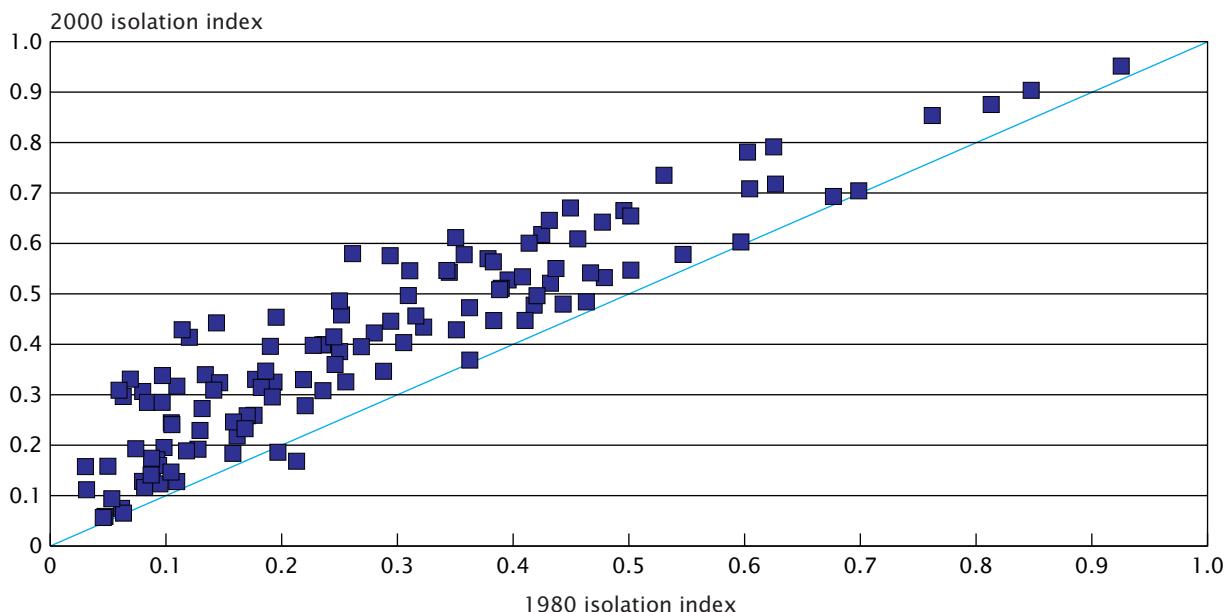


Note: Selected metropolitan areas are those with at least 10 tracts and 3 percent or 20,000 or more Hispanics or Latinos in 1980. The reference group is White non-Hispanic. See Chapter 2 for a discussion of race and Hispanic origin definitions.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Summary File 1, 1980, 1990, and 2000.

Figure 6-2b.

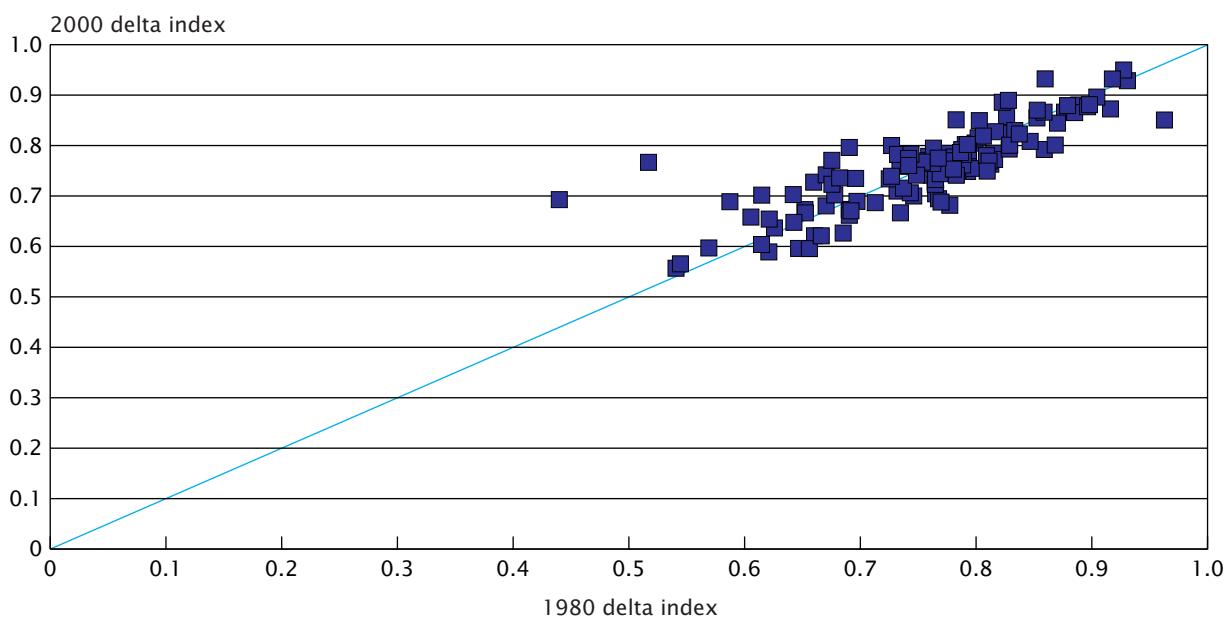
Isolation Index for Hispanics for Selected Metropolitan Areas: 2000 by 1980



Note: Selected metropolitan areas are those with at least 10 tracts and 3 percent or 20,000 or more Hispanics or Latinos in 1980. The reference group is White non-Hispanic. See Chapter 2 for a discussion of race and Hispanic origin definitions.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Summary File 1, 1980, 1990, and 2000.

Figure 6-2c.

Delta Index for Hispanics for Selected Metropolitan Areas: 2000 by 1980



Note: Selected metropolitan areas are those with at least 10 tracts and 3 percent or 20,000 or more Hispanics or Latinos in 1980. The reference group is White non-Hispanic. See Chapter 2 for a discussion of race and Hispanic origin definitions.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Summary File 1, 1980, 1990, and 2000.

Figure 6-2d.

Absolute Centralization Index for Hispanics for Selected Metropolitan Areas: 2000 by 1980

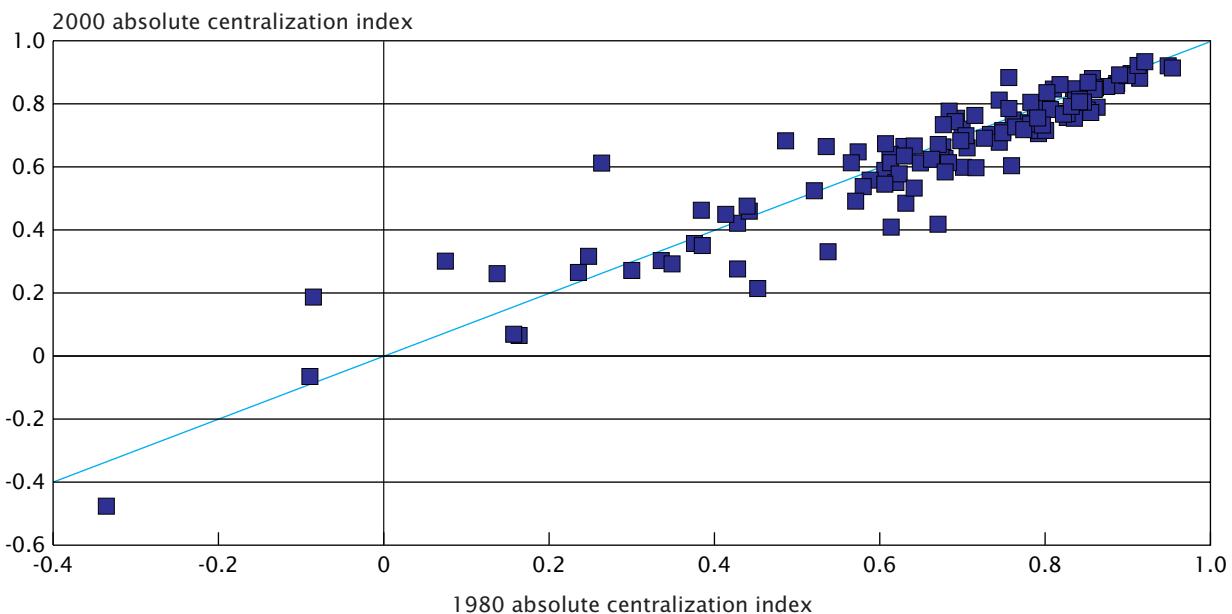
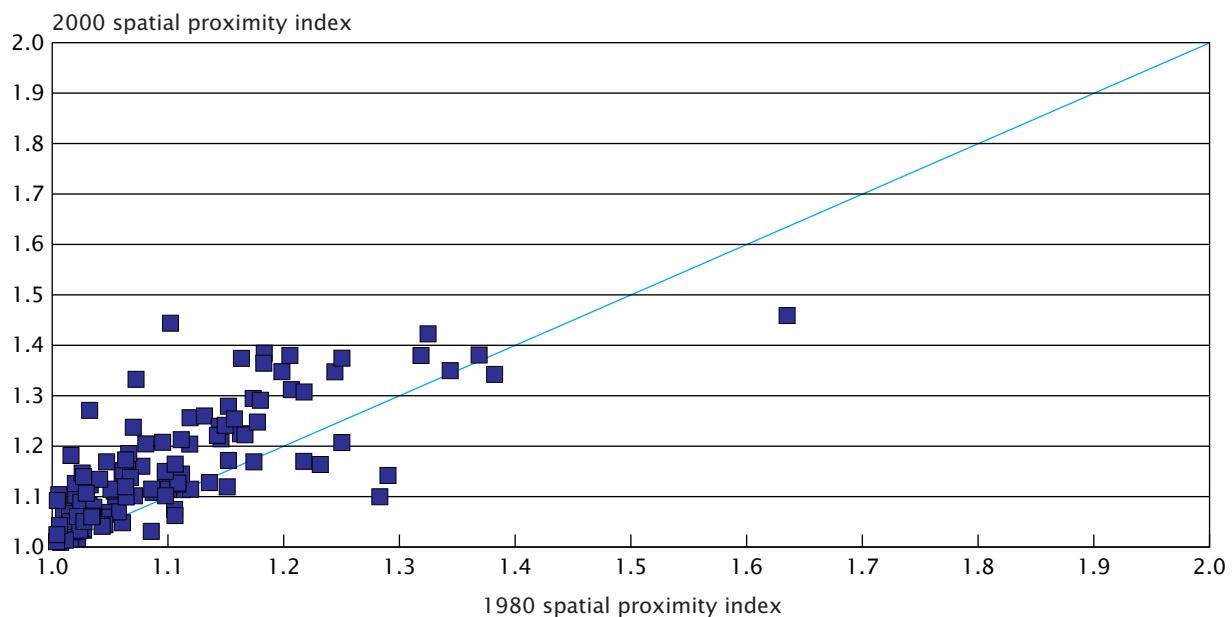


Figure 6-2e.

Spatial Proximity Index for Hispanics for Selected Metropolitan Areas: 2000 by 1980



than in areas that were under 3.9 percent Hispanic (lowest quartile). When we compared the same group of metropolitan areas for the other indexes, the same pattern emerged — the isolation index was 147 percent higher, the delta index was 3 percent higher, the absolute centralization index was 1 percent higher, and the spatial proximity index was 11 percent higher. With a few minor exceptions, the increase in segregation was monotonic from the under 3.9 percent category to the 3.9 to 7.3 percent category, to

the 7.3 to 17.5 percent category, and to the highest quartile.

Metropolitan areas with the largest increases (over 213.9 percent) in Hispanic or Latino population between 1980 and 2000 generally experienced larger increases in segregation than metropolitan areas with relatively small increases in the Hispanic or Latino population. The highest quartile was also the only one which experienced increases in all five dimensions of segregation over the 20-year period. In contrast, metropolitan areas

with the smallest increases in the Hispanic or Latino population experienced decreases in three of the five indexes and increases in the other two.

Table 6-3 gives the distribution of percent change in each index by decade. This table also confirms the findings described earlier. The isolation and spatial proximity indexes increased over the 1980-2000 period, the absolute centralization index showed a possible decrease, and the other two

Table 6-2.
Residential Segregation Indexes for Hispanics or Latinos by Characteristics of Selected Metropolitan Areas: 1980, 1990, and 2000

(Weighted averages)

Characteristic	Number of metropolitan areas	Dissimilarity index			Isolation index			Delta index			Absolute centralization index			Spatial proximity index		
		1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000
Selected metropolitan areas	123	0.511	0.508	0.517	0.477	0.531	0.585	0.778	0.772	0.767	0.731	0.720	0.695	1.210	1.236	1.246
Region																
Northeast	22	0.616	0.612	0.615	0.497	0.543	0.578	0.792	0.773	0.757	0.721	0.693	0.666	1.196	1.246	1.290
Midwest	13	0.571	0.560	0.567	0.336	0.384	0.449	0.779	0.786	0.765	0.736	0.744	0.710	1.226	1.307	1.328
South	38	0.479	0.456	0.461	0.547	0.563	0.601	0.770	0.759	0.736	0.744	0.741	0.706	1.203	1.186	1.182
West	50	0.477	0.494	0.514	0.449	0.529	0.597	0.777	0.777	0.791	0.726	0.715	0.695	1.218	1.252	1.261
Population Size																
1 Million or more	36	0.540	0.541	0.552	0.478	0.545	0.600	0.788	0.781	0.774	0.774	0.757	0.729	1.236	1.268	1.278
500,000-999,999	16	0.466	0.442	0.463	0.372	0.399	0.468	0.748	0.743	0.744	0.611	0.622	0.624	1.147	1.168	1.204
Under 500,000.....	71	0.432	0.416	0.421	0.521	0.543	0.589	0.759	0.749	0.756	0.630	0.629	0.609	1.150	1.150	1.154
Percent Hispanic/Latino (Quartiles)																
Under 3.9 percent ...	31	0.437	0.444	0.483	0.153	0.207	0.291	0.751	0.754	0.751	0.719	0.719	0.706	1.058	1.094	1.144
3.9-7.3 percent	31	0.477	0.472	0.476	0.255	0.302	0.372	0.726	0.728	0.722	0.599	0.610	0.594	1.093	1.137	1.180
7.3-17.5 percent	31	0.474	0.480	0.517	0.348	0.421	0.524	0.773	0.776	0.777	0.720	0.713	0.698	1.172	1.220	1.268
Over 17.5 percent ...	30	0.541	0.535	0.532	0.601	0.662	0.718	0.791	0.779	0.774	0.755	0.741	0.711	1.261	1.278	1.266
Percent Change (1980-2000)																
Hispanic/Latino (Quartiles)																
Under 100.4 percent ..	30	0.546	0.539	0.538	0.559	0.603	0.647	0.791	0.778	0.759	0.740	0.727	0.698	1.216	1.240	1.249
100.4-148.2 percent ..	31	0.537	0.546	0.546	0.536	0.625	0.677	0.779	0.771	0.766	0.741	0.723	0.682	1.268	1.302	1.286
148.2-213.9 percent ..	32	0.457	0.473	0.506	0.335	0.419	0.516	0.743	0.741	0.743	0.691	0.668	0.646	1.142	1.195	1.248
Over 213.9 percent ..	30	0.413	0.408	0.461	0.264	0.320	0.435	0.793	0.801	0.801	0.729	0.765	0.759	1.098	1.115	1.179

Note: Includes 123 metropolitan areas with at least 10 tracts and 3 percent or 20,000 or more Hispanics or Latinos in 1980. Higher values indicate more segregation; the reference group is White non-Hispanic. Characteristics of metropolitan areas as of 1980. Segregation estimates are weighted by the size of the Hispanic/Latino population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 1980, 1990, and 2000 Summary File 1.

indexes did not change much, on average.

Table 6-4 displays 36 large (1 million or more) metropolitan areas with 3 percent, or 20,000 or more, Hispanics in 1980. In terms of the most commonly used residential segregation index — dissimilarity — the five most segregated metropolitan areas for Hispanics were, in order: Providence-Fall River-Warwick, New York, Newark, Hartford, and Los Angeles-Long Beach. When the other four indexes are taken into account, and the ranks averaged across the five

indexes, the five most segregated metropolitan areas for Hispanics in 2000 were, in order, New York, Providence-Fall River-Warwick, Phoenix-Mesa, Los Angeles-Long Beach, and Chicago and Newark (tied). The top ten were rounded out by Denver, Riverside-San Bernardino and Houston (tied), and five others that were roughly tied for tenth. Figure 6-3 presents the settlement patterns for Hispanics in New York in 2000.

While New York has been the most segregated large metropolitan area for Hispanics since 1980,

Providence has risen from 27th of 36 in 1980 to 10th in 1990, and to 2nd most segregated in 2000. Miami moved in the other direction, from 3rd most segregated in 1980, to 4th in 1990, and to 17th in 2000.

The five least segregated metropolitan areas for Hispanics, based on the dissimilarity index, were, in order: St. Louis, Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, Fort Lauderdale, Portland-Vancouver, and Baltimore. Using all five indexes averaged, the five least segregated metropolitan areas for Hispanics were, in order:

Table 6-3.

Distribution of Percent Change in Residential Segregation Indexes for Hispanics or Latinos: 1980-2000

Time period change	Dissimilarity index		Isolation index		Delta index		Absolute centralization index		Spatial proximity index	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1980-1990										
Increase of 5 percent or more ..	30	24	96	78	7	6	17	14	18	15
Increase of 1-4.99 percent	16	13	12	10	37	30	24	20	46	37
Change of less than 1 percent ..	8	7	4	3	28	23	25	20	43	35
Decrease of 1-4.99 percent	25	20	7	6	41	33	36	29	14	11
Decrease of 5 percent or more ..	44	36	4	3	10	8	21	17	2	2
1990-2000										
Increase of 5 percent or more ..	55	45	108	88	10	8	15	12	32	26
Increase of 1-4.99 percent	24	20	9	7	30	24	12	10	52	42
Change of less than 1 percent ..	6	5	4	3	30	24	19	15	33	27
Decrease of 1-4.99 percent	23	19	0	0	48	39	43	35	4	3
Decrease of 5 percent or more ..	15	12	2	2	5	4	34	28	2	2
1980-2000										
Increase of 5 percent or more ..	52	42	114	93	22	18	23	19	56	46
Increase of 1-4.99 percent	9	7	6	5	29	24	14	11	35	28
Change of less than 1 percent ..	9	7	1	1	18	15	9	7	20	16
Decrease of 1-4.99 percent	20	16	0	0	31	25	27	22	7	6
Decrease of 5 percent or more ..	33	27	2	2	23	19	50	41	5	4

Note: Includes 123 Metropolitan Areas with at least 10 tracts and 3 percent or 20,000 or more Hispanics or Latinos in 1980.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 1980, 1990, and 2000 Summary File 1.

Table 6-4.

Residential Segregation for Hispanics or Latinos in Large Metropolitan Areas: 1980, 1990, and 2000

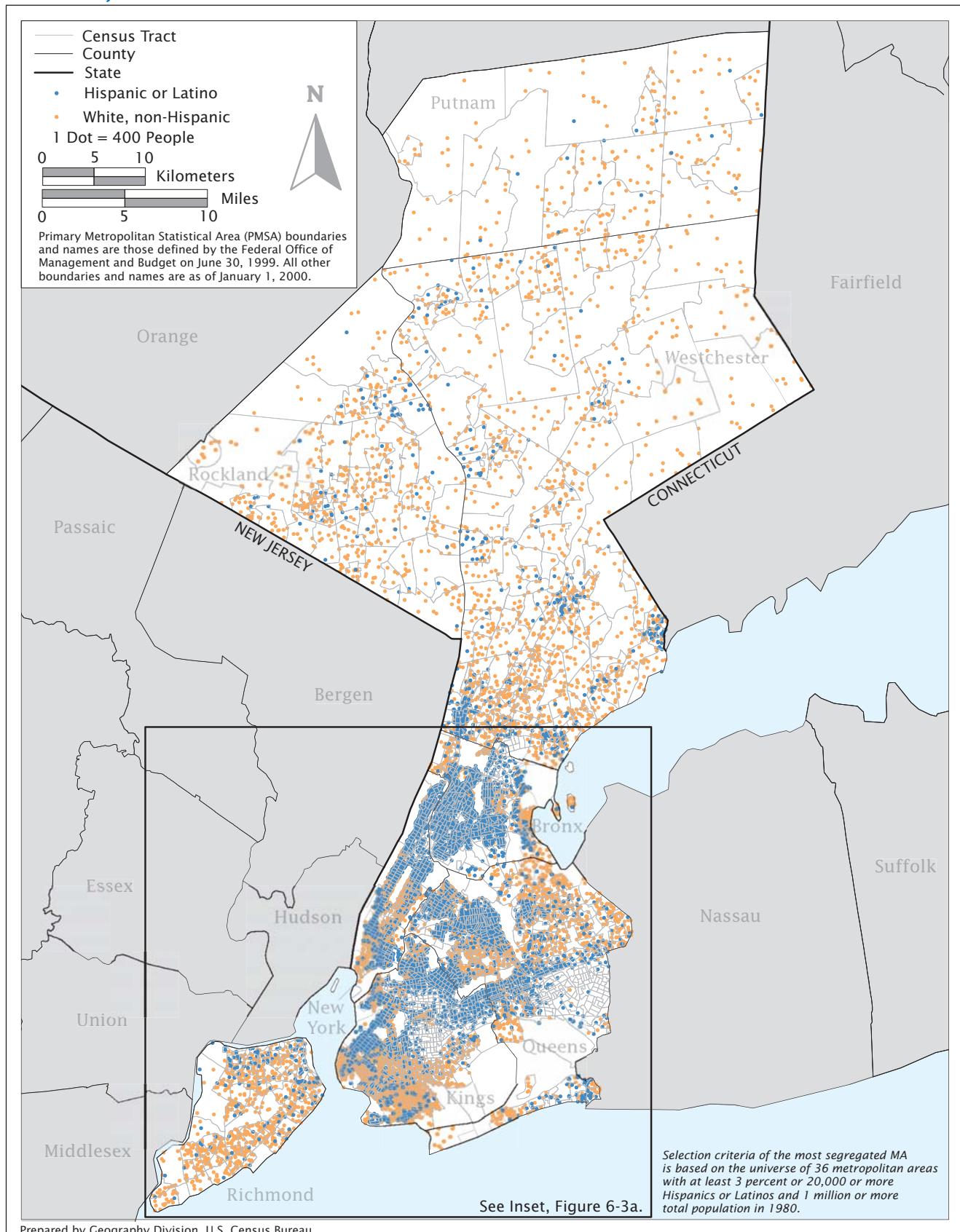
MSA/PMSA name	Dissimilarity index				Isolation index				Delta index				Absolute centralization index				Spatial proximity index				Rank of averaged 2000 ranks	
	1980	1990	2000	2000 rank	1980	1990	2000	2000 rank	1980	1990	2000	2000 rank	1980	1990	2000	2000 rank	1980	1990	2000	2000 rank		
Atlanta, GA MSA	0.299	0.349	0.511	18	0.063	0.088	0.297	26	0.652	0.667	0.673	31	0.734	0.737	0.703	23	1.006	1.016	1.104	28	25.2	29
Baltimore, MD PMSA	0.326	0.301	0.358	32	0.062	0.045	0.075	35	0.652	0.651	0.666	32	0.606	0.615	0.589	32	1.011	1.012	1.017	35	33.2	36
Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA	0.609	0.588	0.578	10	0.396	0.475	0.528	13	0.732	0.723	0.710	28	0.676	0.653	0.629	27	1.152	1.232	1.279	12	18.0	21
Boston, MA-NH PMSA	0.553	0.547	0.587	9	0.219	0.264	0.330	24	0.759	0.764	0.779	18	0.761	0.746	0.749	15	1.077	1.109	1.160	21	17.4	20
Chicago, IL PMSA	0.635	0.619	0.611	6	0.437	0.487	0.550	9	0.792	0.803	0.774	20	0.749	0.764	0.715	21	1.325	1.426	1.423	1	11.4	5
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA	0.575	0.575	0.577	11	0.162	0.183	0.218	30	0.786	0.781	0.768	24	0.613	0.618	0.613	29	1.063	1.095	1.126	26	24.0	27
Dallas, TX PMSA	0.485	0.498	0.537	14	0.311	0.406	0.546	10	0.781	0.788	0.777	19	0.793	0.816	0.801	9	1.119	1.172	1.256	14	13.2	10
Denver, CO PMSA	0.488	0.465	0.500	21	0.323	0.338	0.434	18	0.870	0.857	0.844	4	0.914	0.897	0.881	1	1.146	1.162	1.215	16	12.0	7
Detroit, MI PMSA	0.413	0.398	0.456	26	0.105	0.128	0.244	28	0.690	0.669	0.662	33	0.679	0.651	0.627	28	1.047	1.063	1.169	20	27.0	31
Fort Lauderdale, FL PMSA	0.262	0.259	0.310	34	0.080	0.141	0.306	25	0.440	0.685	0.693	29	0.264	0.705	0.612	30	1.010	1.016	1.071	30	29.6	34
Hartford, CT MSA	0.663	0.659	0.634	4	0.383	0.444	0.447	17	0.816	0.804	0.772	21	0.745	0.731	0.678	25	1.174	1.287	1.295	10	15.4	15
Houston, TX PMSA	0.499	0.494	0.551	12	0.425	0.492	0.618	5	0.797	0.779	0.755	25	0.851	0.813	0.780	11	1.218	1.229	1.307	9	12.4	8
Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	0.404	0.394	0.455	27	0.129	0.135	0.229	29	0.791	0.811	0.802	9	0.834	0.842	0.848	4	1.032	1.035	1.083	29	19.6	23
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	0.573	0.611	0.631	5	0.603	0.715	0.781	2	0.778	0.771	0.770	22	0.788	0.757	0.718	19	1.344	1.379	1.350	5	10.6	4
Miami, FL PMSA	0.525	0.503	0.439	29	0.625	0.734	0.791	1	0.809	0.798	0.780	17	0.855	0.820	0.772	13	1.290	1.250	1.142	24	16.8	17
Milwaukee-Waukesha, WI PMSA	0.550	0.564	0.595	8	0.190	0.266	0.396	21	0.793	0.794	0.786	15	0.749	0.744	0.708	22	1.072	1.143	1.333	8	14.8	12
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA	0.364	0.355	0.465	25	0.050	0.057	0.158	31	0.788	0.799	0.792	12	0.852	0.857	0.854	3	1.015	1.018	1.066	31	20.4	24
Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA	0.371	0.423	0.469	24	0.134	0.221	0.340	22	0.569	0.587	0.597	36	0.385	0.369	0.350	35	1.033	1.064	1.123	27	28.8	33
New Orleans, LA MSA	0.265	0.314	0.358	31	0.104	0.123	0.147	33	0.817	0.827	0.827	5	0.859	0.864	0.846	5	1.024	1.026	1.033	33	21.4	25
New York, NY PMSA	0.652	0.656	0.667	2	0.604	0.665	0.708	3	0.829	0.808	0.793	11	0.837	0.816	0.812	7	1.244	1.299	1.347	6	5.8	1
Newark, NJ PMSA	0.669	0.669	0.650	3	0.408	0.481	0.534	12	0.847	0.826	0.808	7	0.606	0.572	0.545	33	1.183	1.309	1.384	2	11.4	5
Oakland, CA PMSA	0.365	0.388	0.469	23	0.250	0.333	0.486	16	0.697	0.691	0.689	30	0.349	0.341	0.292	36	1.066	1.100	1.185	19	24.8	28
Orange County, CA PMSA	0.425	0.499	0.551	13	0.350	0.501	0.612	6	0.643	0.652	0.648	34	0.642	0.594	0.533	34	1.163	1.317	1.374	3	18.0	21
Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA	0.628	0.623	0.601	7	0.351	0.426	0.429	20	0.769	0.752	0.744	26	0.765	0.757	0.727	18	1.183	1.290	1.365	4	15.0	13
Phoenix-Mesa, AZ MSA	0.522	0.486	0.521	16	0.390	0.404	0.511	14	0.859	0.857	0.866	2	0.818	0.849	0.861	2	1.163	1.172	1.225	15	9.8	3
Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA PMSA	0.208	0.256	0.343	33	0.030	0.065	0.158	32	0.727	0.736	0.800	10	0.756	0.747	0.785	10	1.006	1.017	1.043	32	23.4	26
Providence-Fall River-Warwick, RI-MA MSA	0.497	0.614	0.676	1	0.114	0.283	0.429	19	0.783	0.829	0.851	3	0.684	0.785	0.777	12	1.032	1.122	1.271	13	9.6	2
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	0.381	0.358	0.425	30	0.358	0.427	0.578	7	0.879	0.868	0.879	1	0.802	0.830	0.835	6	1.119	1.128	1.204	18	12.4	8
St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	0.264	0.229	0.273	36	0.046	0.029	0.057	36	0.737	0.723	0.716	27	0.782	0.755	0.736	16	1.004	1.004	1.011	36	30.2	35
San Antonio, TX MSA	0.575	0.535	0.507	19	0.699	0.688	0.704	4	0.811	0.804	0.769	23	0.827	0.810	0.769	14	1.382	1.347	1.342	7	13.4	11
San Diego, CA MSA	0.418	0.453	0.506	20	0.345	0.436	0.543	11	0.806	0.804	0.819	6	0.706	0.682	0.660	26	1.112	1.166	1.213	17	16.0	16
San Francisco, CA PMSA	0.455	0.498	0.535	15	0.309	0.411	0.497	15	0.793	0.793	0.790	13	0.801	0.764	0.716	20	1.112	1.134	1.145	23	17.2	18
San Jose, CA PMSA	0.452	0.478	0.513	17	0.378	0.471	0.570	8	0.732	0.769	0.782	16	0.704	0.707	0.699	24	1.180	1.233	1.291	11	15.2	14
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA PMSA	0.191	0.207	0.303	35	0.031	0.047	0.112	34	0.787	0.785	0.786	14	0.797	0.755	0.733	17	1.004	1.007	1.025	34	26.8	30
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA	0.498	0.453	0.444	28	0.220	0.215	0.278	27	0.666	0.622	0.621	35	0.716	0.623	0.597	31	1.098	1.126	1.150	22	28.6	32
Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA	0.322	0.423	0.480	22	0.097	0.222	0.338	23	0.792	0.810	0.802	8	0.846	0.842	0.805	8	1.027	1.082	1.140	25	17.2	18

Note: Includes 36 Metropolitan Areas with 3 percent or 20,000 or more Hispanics or Latinos and 1,000,000 or more total population in 1980. Higher values indicate more segregation; the reference group is White non-Hispanic.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 1980, 1990, and 2000 Summary File 1.

Figure 6-3.

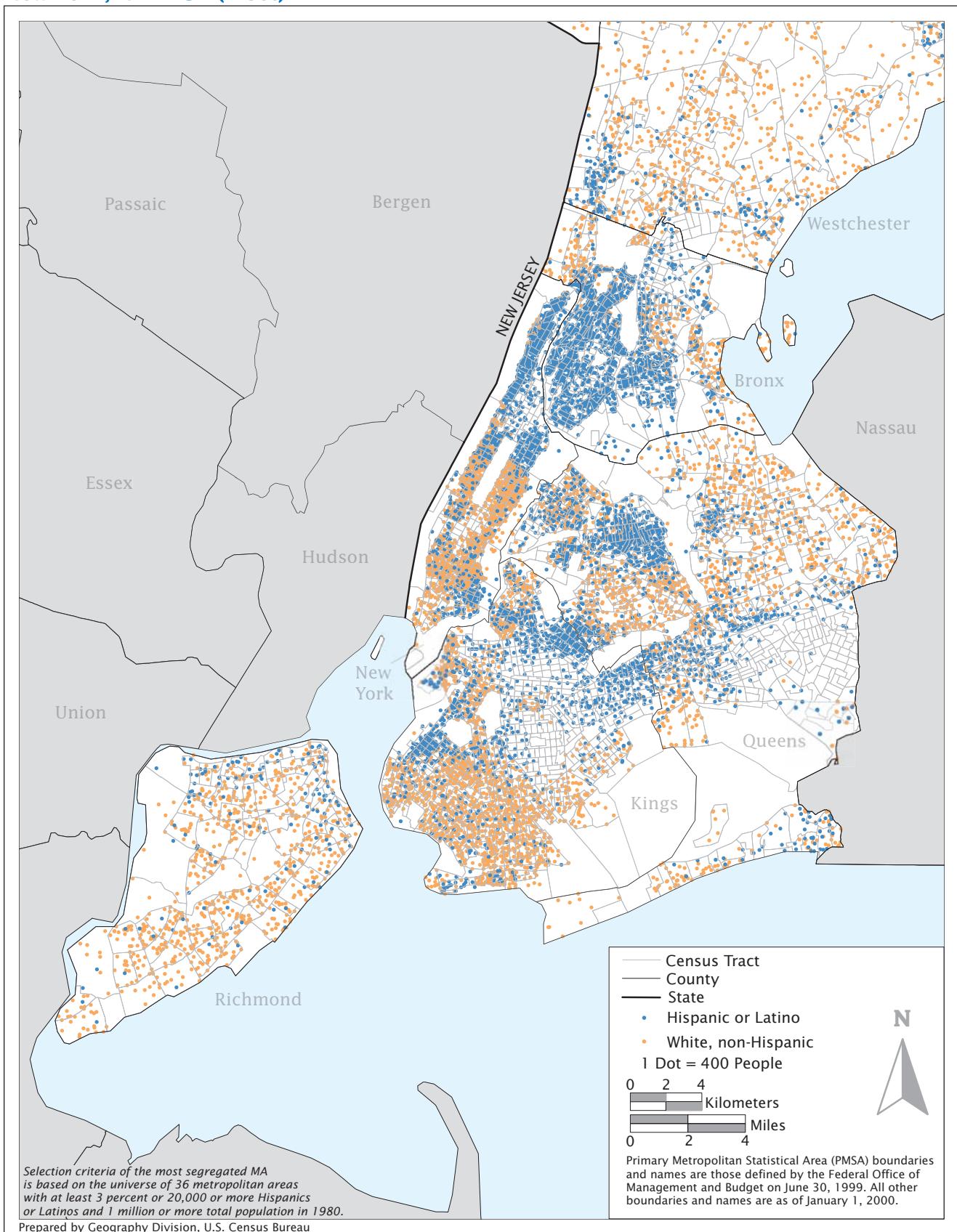
**The Most Segregated Large Metropolitan Area for Hispanics or Latinos in 2000:
New York, NY PMSA**



Prepared by Geography Division, U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 6-3a.

**The Most Segregated Large Metropolitan Area for Hispanics or Latinos in 2000:
New York, NY PMSA (inset)**



Baltimore; St. Louis; Fort Lauderdale; Nassau-Suffolk; and Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater (Detroit is roughly tied with Nassau-Suffolk and Tampa-St. Petersburg). Figure 6-4 presents the settlement pattern for Hispanics in Baltimore in 2000.

Table 6-5 presents the changes by decade in the 1980 and 2000 period for these large metropolitan areas. Those showing the largest percentage declines (or smallest increases) in residential segregation of Hispanics over the 1980-2000 period (averaging ranks across the five indexes) were, in order: San Antonio, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, Miami, Hartford, and St. Louis. The five large metropolitan areas showing the smallest percentage declines (largest increases) were, in order: Providence-Fall River-Warwick, Atlanta, Fort Lauderdale and Portland-Vancouver (tied), and Washington.

Not only was Providence-Fall River-Warwick one of the most segregated large metropolitan areas for Hispanics in 2000, it was also the metropolitan area with the largest percentage increase over the 1980-2000 period when all 123 selected areas (areas with 20,000 or 3 percent or more Hispanics in 1980) were considered. The other four with the largest increases were Fort Lauderdale, Las Vegas, Santa Rosa, and Richland-Kennewick-Pasco. In contrast to Providence-Fall River-Warwick, Fort Lauderdale was one of the least segregated large areas in 2000.

Of the five metropolitan areas showing the largest percentage decrease, based on the ranks of all selected metropolitan areas in residential segregation over the 1980-2000 period, four were in Texas: El Paso; Odessa-Midland; San Antonio; Jersey City, NJ; and Laredo (tied). Of the next five,

another was in North Carolina (Fayetteville), another two were also in the South (Miami FL and Galveston-Texas City TX), and two were in the Midwest (Gary IN and Saginaw-Bay City-Midland MI).

Overall, the residential segregation picture for Hispanics in the United States is mixed, with increases slightly outnumbering declines when all measures are considered. There was some slight evidence of declines in segregation in the South, but increases for medium-sized metropolitan areas, and increases in metropolitan areas with large percentages of Hispanics. While New York continued to be the most segregated large metropolitan area for Hispanics, as it had been for two decades, several areas showed significant changes — Providence-Fall River-Warwick, for example, became much more segregated and Miami much less so.

Figure 6-4.

The Least Segregated Large Metropolitan Area for Hispanics or Latinos in 2000: Baltimore, MD PMSA

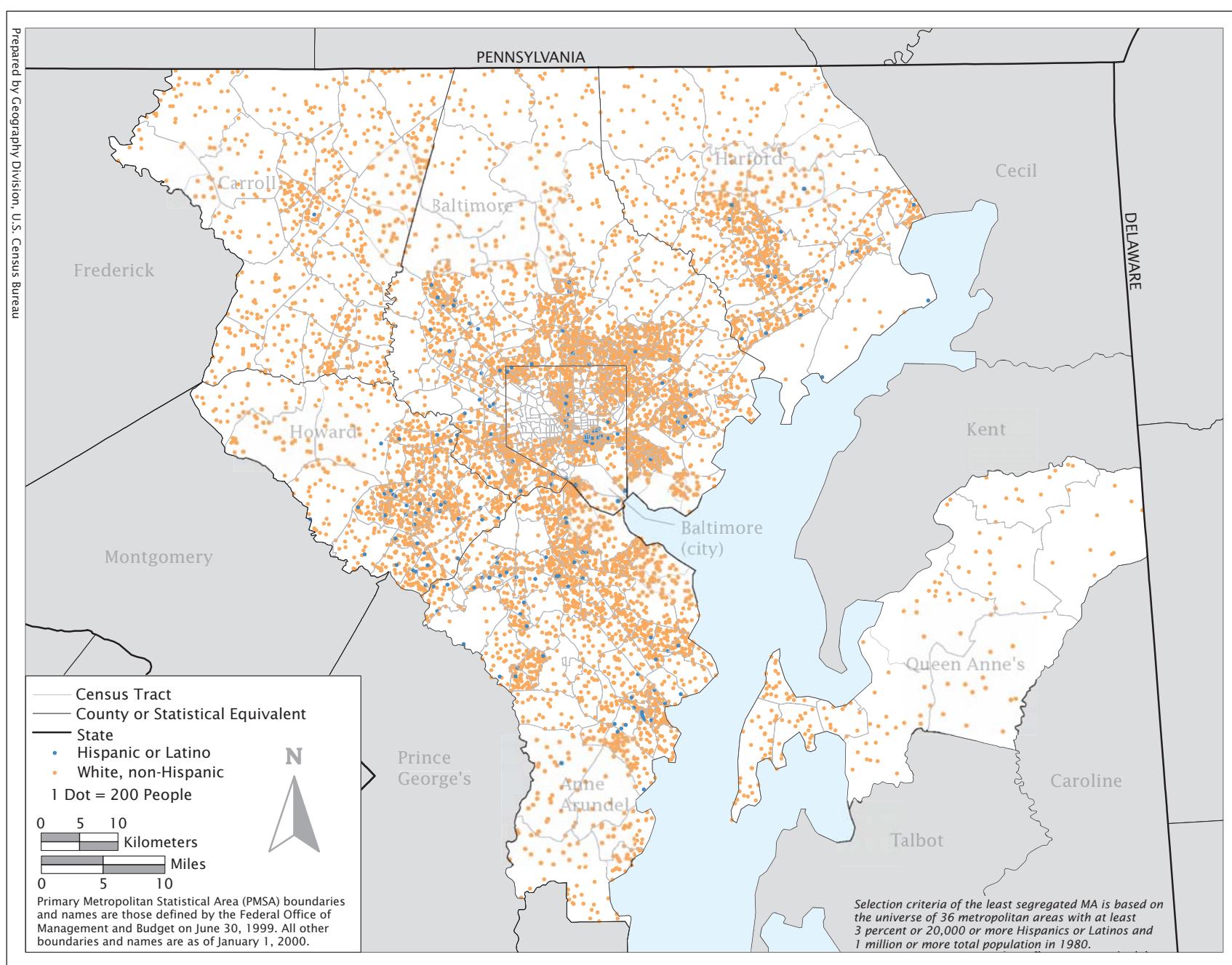


Table 6-5.
Percent Change in Residential Segregation Indexes for Hispanics or Latinos in Large Metropolitan Areas: 1980-2000

MSA/PMSA name	Dissimilarity index				Isolation index				Delta index				Absolute centralization index				Spatial proximity index				Rank of change ranks averaged	
	1980-1990 percent change		1990-2000 percent change		1980-2000		1980-1990 percent change		1990-2000		1980-2000		1980-1990 percent change		1990-2000		1980-2000		1980-1990 percent change			
	Percent change	Rank	Percent change	Rank	Percent change	Rank	Percent change	Rank	Percent change	Rank	Percent change	Rank	Percent change	Rank	Percent change	Rank	Percent change	Rank	Percent change	Rank		
Atlanta, GA MSA	16.7	46.5	71.0	1	39.8	236.2	370.1	2	2.3	0.8	3.2	6	0.4	-4.6	-4.2	16	1.0	8.6	9.8	12	2	
Baltimore, MD PMSA	-7.5	18.7	9.8	21	-26.8	65.7	21.2	33	-0.2	2.4	2.1	8	1.5	-4.3	-2.8	13	0.1	0.5	0.5	33	22	
Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA	-3.5	-1.7	-5.2	33	20.0	11.2	33.3	24	-1.2	-1.8	-3.0	27	-3.4	-3.7	-6.9	23	6.9	3.8	11.0	9	26	
Boston, MA-NH PMSA	-1.0	7.3	6.2	23	20.7	24.9	50.8	18	0.6	1.9	2.6	7	-2.1	0.4	-1.6	12	3.0	4.6	7.7	17	15	
Chicago, IL PMSA	-2.6	-1.2	-3.8	30	11.4	13.0	25.9	30	1.3	-3.6	-2.3	24	2.0	-6.4	-4.5	17	7.6	-0.2	7.4	19	28	
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA	0.0	0.5	0.5	27	13.3	19.3	35.1	22	-0.6	-1.6	-2.2	23	0.7	-0.7	0.0	9	3.0	2.8	5.9	23	21	
Dallas, TX PMSA	2.7	7.8	10.7	17	30.7	34.4	75.7	13	0.9	-1.4	-0.5	19	2.9	-1.8	1.0	7	4.7	7.2	12.3	6	7	
Denver, CO PMSA	-4.7	7.6	2.5	25	4.8	28.3	34.5	23	-1.5	-1.5	-3.0	26	-1.9	-1.8	-3.6	15	1.5	4.5	6.0	22	24	
Detroit, MI PMSA	-3.8	14.6	10.3	19	22.4	90.9	133.6	9	-3.2	-1.0	-4.1	30	-4.1	-3.8	-7.7	25	1.5	10.0	11.6	7	19	
Fort Lauderdale, FL PMSA	-1.2	19.5	18.1	12	76.3	117.5	283.4	3	55.7	1.2	57.5	1	167.4	-13.2	132.2	1	0.7	5.4	6.1	21	3	
Hartford, CT MSA	-0.6	-3.8	-4.4	32	15.9	0.6	16.7	35	-1.5	-3.9	-5.3	35	-1.9	-7.2	-8.9	29	9.7	0.6	10.3	11	33	
Houston, TX PMSA	-1.0	11.6	10.5	18	16.0	25.4	45.4	20	-2.2	-3.1	-5.2	34	-4.5	-4.0	-8.3	27	0.9	6.4	7.4	20	27	
Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	-2.5	15.4	12.5	15	4.6	69.3	77.1	12	2.5	-1.1	1.4	10	0.9	0.6	1.6	6	0.3	4.6	4.9	26	10	
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	6.6	3.3	10.2	20	18.7	9.2	29.6	27	-0.9	-0.2	-1.1	21	-4.0	-5.1	-8.9	28	2.6	-2.1	0.4	34	31	
Miami, FL PMSA	-4.2	-12.7	-16.4	36	17.4	7.8	26.6	28	-1.3	-2.3	-3.6	29	-4.1	-5.8	-9.7	31	-3.1	-8.6	-11.5	36	34	
Milwaukee-Waukesha, WI PMSA	2.4	5.6	8.2	22	39.7	49.0	108.2	10	0.1	-1.0	-0.9	20	-0.6	-4.8	-5.4	20	6.6	16.6	24.3	1	12	
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA	-2.5	31.0	27.8	9	14.0	178.6	217.6	7	1.4	-0.9	0.5	15	0.5	-0.3	0.2	8	0.3	4.7	5.1	25	8	
Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA	13.8	10.9	26.2	10	65.0	53.7	153.5	8	3.1	1.7	4.9	5	-4.1	-5.1	-9.0	30	3.0	5.6	8.8	15	9	
New Orleans, LA MSA	18.3	14.2	35.1	6	18.3	18.9	40.7	21	1.3	0.0	1.3	11	0.5	-2.1	-1.6	11	0.2	0.7	0.9	31	16	
New York, NY PMSA	0.7	1.6	2.3	26	10.1	6.5	17.2	34	-2.5	-1.9	-4.3	31	-2.4	-0.6	-3.0	14	4.4	3.8	8.3	16	29	
Newark, NJ PMSA	0.0	-2.9	-2.9	29	17.9	11.0	30.8	26	-2.4	-2.2	-4.5	32	-5.7	-4.6	-10.1	32	10.6	5.8	17.0	4	30	
Oakland, CA PMSA	6.4	20.8	28.5	8	33.2	46.0	94.5	11	-0.9	-0.2	-1.1	22	-2.3	-14.3	-16.2	34	3.2	7.8	11.2	8	18	
Orange County, CA PMSA	17.4	10.4	29.6	7	43.0	22.1	74.5	14	1.4	-0.6	0.8	14	-7.4	-10.3	-17.0	36	13.2	4.3	18.1	3	14	
Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA	-0.8	-3.6	-4.4	31	21.3	0.7	22.2	32	-2.2	-1.1	-3.2	28	-0.9	-4.1	-5.0	19	9.0	5.8	15.4	5	25	
Phoenix-Mesa, AZ MSA	-6.8	7.2	-0.1	28	3.6	26.6	31.1	25	-0.2	1.0	0.9	13	3.8	1.4	5.2	3	0.8	4.5	5.3	24	20	
Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA PMSA	23.2	33.6	64.7	2	113.0	143.1	417.9	1	1.2	8.7	10.0	2	-1.2	5.1	3.8	5	1.1	2.5	3.6	28	3	
Providence-Fall River-Warwick, RI-MA MSA	23.5	10.1	36.0	5	148.4	51.4	276.1	4	5.9	2.6	8.7	3	14.7	-1.0	13.6	2	8.7	13.3	23.1	2	1	
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	-6.0	18.5	11.4	16	19.5	35.2	61.5	15	-1.2	1.2	0.0	16	3.4	0.7	4.1	4	0.8	6.8	7.6	18	10	
St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	-13.2	19.6	3.7	24	-36.6	94.7	23.5	31	-2.0	-1.0	-2.9	25	-3.6	-2.5	-6.0	21	0.0	0.7	0.7	32	32	
San Antonio, TX MSA	-7.0	-5.1	-11.8	35	-1.5	2.4	0.8	36	-0.9	-4.3	-5.2	33	-2.0	-5.0	-6.9	24	-2.5	-0.3	-2.9	35	36	
San Diego, CA MSA	8.3	11.8	21.0	11	26.5	24.4	57.4	17	-0.3	1.9	1.6	9	-3.3	-3.2	-6.4	22	4.9	4.0	9.1	14	12	
San Francisco, CA PMSA	9.4	7.3	17.4	13	32.9	20.8	60.5	16	0.0	-0.4	-0.5	18	-4.5	-6.4	-10.6	33	2.0	1.0	3.0	29	23	
San Jose, CA PMSA	5.9	7.2	13.5	14	24.4	21.0	50.6	19	5.0	1.8	6.9	4	0.4	-1.2	-0.8	10	4.5	4.7	9.4	13	6	
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA PMSA	8.0	46.3	58.0	3	49.3	138.0	255.4	5	-0.2	0.1	-0.1	17	-5.3	-2.9	-8.0	26	0.3	1.7	2.0	30	17	
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA	-9.1	-1.9	-10.8	34	-2.2	29.2	26.3	29	-6.7	-0.1	-6.8	36	-13.0	-4.2	-16.6	35	2.6	2.1	4.8	27	35	
Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA	31.3	13.3	48.8	4	129.2	52.1	248.7	6	2.2	-0.9	1.2	12	-0.5	-4.3	-4.8	18	5.4	5.3	11.0	10	5	

Note: Includes 36 Metropolitan Areas with 3 percent or more Hispanics or Latinos and 1,000,000 or more total population in 1980. Higher values indicate more segregation; the reference group is White non-Hispanic.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 1980, 1990, and 2000 Summary File 1.